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A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—Each \$5 doubled within 30 days. Loss impossible. Himstale thir, attoining southin Gardon thy and Greedmon Bide Range—averal guessio anidiae lots surrounding depos. \$150 each, mouthly argunds \$5. Circulars of a. Wilson, Atloracy, \$30 Broad \$7.5.

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New Hork Daily Tribane. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 18.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Four Mexican conspirators were shot. A Cabinet Council decided to recall General Millot from Tonquin. - A new Ministry has been formed in New-Zealand. - Canton is There were nine blockaded with torpedoes. deaths from cholera in twenty-four hours at

DOMESTIC .- Lientenant Greely described on Saturday the scientific results of his expedition to the Arctic regions. - There were religious services at Chantauqua yesterday. - A fire in Grenada, Miss., on Saturday night, destroyed buildings worth \$300,000. The 2d Brigade, National Guard of New-Jersey, will encamp near Manasquan to Twelve oil tanks of the Clark & Warren oil reinery at Corry, Penn., were destroyed by fire. ____ It is stated that Mr. Vanderbilt will sell

CITY AND SUBURDAN .- Little Pratt, who was abducted by George Hall, was found yesterday ; Hall The Central Labor Union in vited General Butler to review its parade. Commissioner Wales replied to the criticisms of the Commissioners of Accounts, - Great crowds visited all the beaches. Henry Hewling tried to shoot husself at West Brighton. The steam ships Arizona, Austral and Servia arrived after quick passages from Queenstown. The Greek Church in New York was disbanded. A negro near White Plams killed a colored woman and him-

THE WEATHER-THIRDNE local observations in dicate clear or fair weather, with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday; Highest, 82°; lowest, 60°; average 741g°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and sum-Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have The Daily Tribune mailed to them, postpaid, for 75 cents per month, with or without Sunday paper, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address to Europe for \$1 35 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

An interesting talk with Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt is published on another page of this im pression, and it ought to set at rest a good many foolish Wall Street stories. As Mr. Vander bilt himself says, however, probably that will not be the result. The credulity of some of the speculators on the Street is only equalled by their mendacity.

New-York, despite its conglomerate population, is not yet large enough or cosmopolitan enough to support regular religious services according to the ritual of the Greek Church, and yesterday a second attempt to establish a branch of that church in this city was abandoned. The missionary spirit in the Eastern Church is not strong, and henceforth, probably, the Patriarchs and the Holy Synod of Russia will leave benighted New-York to its fate.

-0-The sporting public which is anxiously waiting for Maud S. to beat her wonderful record made at Cleveland two weeks ago, will probably have to take it out in waiting. Mr. Vanderbilt has about made up his mind to sell the famous mare, and to sell her to some one who will not race her. He finds that the public gets more out of her than he himself, and he does not altogether enjoy the notoriety which the ownership of the animal entails. It will probably be sometime, therefore, before the great record of "2:0934 on a slow track" is beaten.

If the latest dispatches from Mexico are true the conspiracy to overturn the present Government is much more formidable than has been supposed. Three prominent men, implicated in the plot, are said to have been shot by order of the President. Certainly affairs must have reached a serious point if so high-handed a course as this has become necessary. Further developments will be awaited with some anxiety on this side of the Rio Grande. The present administration in Mexico believes in encouraging the investment of foreign capital, and is committed to the protection of investments already made. American capitalists, therefore, are much interested in its stability.

Mr. Cleveland's public life before he became Governor was of so narrow a kind that his official record is necessarily made up of petty details. So far as these go, however, they show what kind of a man the Democratic candidate for President is as clearly as if he had been concerned with National affairs. Our Buff o letter this morning proves that Mr. Cleveland, as Sheriff, was a thrifty soul, who lost no opportunity to get as much as could be possibly squeezed out of his office. His salary was larger than that of his predecessor, but that fact did travelled with the mail on trank lines, but he not prevent him from charging more than the

law allowed for certain duties, and sometimes he got what he charged. On other occasions the Supervisors cut down his bills. The increase desired by Mr. Cleveland was not often modest, and in some cases it was as much as 180 per cent. Other characteristics of the man will be found in the letter referred to. A perusal of it can hardly fail to convince any fairminded citizen who means to vote for Cleveland that he is going to vote for an exceedingly small man.

THE PARTY FOR YOUNG MEN. A great army of new voters will cast their first ballots for President this fall. Nine-tenths of them are young men who have to make their own way in the world, with brains and industry for their capital. The older men who have saved something have an advantage; it matters less to them whether a day's work brings good wages or poor. But the young man who has to start at the foot of the ladder-how is he to climb, if the wages of labor are to be cut down to his cost of living?

The question whether American or British wages shall prevail here, therefore, is a more vital one to the young men than to anybody else. British wages do not even fill the stomach, and leave nothing for the pocket or the savings bank. American wages enable the thrifty and capable man to support a family decently, and to put aside something for the children or for a time of misfortune. British wages, at the best, keep a sturdy worker hovering on the border between independence and servitude; the first sickness, or loss of employment, or other disaster that comes, is apt to leave him quite at the mercy of employers, and he falls into the ranks of the helpless and hopeless toilers. Those who want to try British wages in this country ought to have their pockets well lined first.

British wages come with British free trade. The main object of that system is to produce cheaply enough to undersell all the world-and that means to get more work for less wages than other people. The system suits the ruling classes in a country where the millions have little part in the Government. It does not suit this country, where the worker is also a ruler. Hence the American system protects the worker, so that he may remain as far as possible independent, and free to cast his vote as he pleases, and to put his work where he pleases. It is the American system of protection that gives the young man the chance to make his first savings, even though times abroad are hard, and the manufacturers of many countries are struggling to undersell us and to get the utmost possible out of their workmen.

British free trade is the Democratic policy. Where that party dares to tell what it wants, it squarely opposes the protective theory. But it does not dare in this State, and therefore at every election for twenty-five years it has raised a clatter about something else, which it pretended to regard as "the main issue." It wanted to "save the Union" in 1860, and it wanted "peace" in 1864; it was excited about "negro suffrage " in 1868 and about " carpet-baggers ' in 1872; it wanted "reform" in 1876, and "a change" in 1880-but all the time it fought for British free trade, and whenever it could get a unajority in the House attempted at once to tear down the protective system, as it did last winter.

The American policy of protection was estabished and has been maintained by Republican votes, and that party makes no attempt to cheat mybody about its intentions. It means to defend the system which has given working peoale a fair chance and enriched the country. Therefore the free trade bolters go to Mr. Cleveland-though they do not dare to tell the truth about it now, as they did six months ago.

WAITING FOR ONE ANOTHER.

So General Butler will not prepare his letter of acceptance until he has seen Cleveland's letter; and Cleveland is disposed to withhold his letter until he knows what Butler has to say. The situation resembles that one in English

" Lord Chatham, with his sword drawn, Was waiting for Sir Richard Strachan. Sir Riebard, longing to be at 'em, Was waiting for the Earl of Chatham."

It is true that the attitude of these candidates is not altogether dignified, nor is it calculated to inspire confidence in their sincerity; but then, what would you have? In these days the people may be thankful to have even one candidate who knows what he thinks and means; who has views on all public issues; and who is prepared to set them forth plainly without waiting to find out what the other candidates are going to say. As for those other candidates, it is clear that each of them wishes to have the last word, and it is most likely that Butler, being the less dependent of the two, will get it. But though he does not seem to think that his waiting policy is calculated to detract from the enthusiasm of his followers, it cannot fail to do so.

The casting aside of all disguise is sometimes a useful course in politics, but Butler has taken the country into his confidence a little too much. He unaffectedly declares that he is not going to write a letter until he can take advantage of whatever blunders Cleveland may make. Cleveland is not so frank, but the inference from his hesitation must be in the end the same. Perhaps these candidates are each hoping that the other will furnish him with issues. Butler certainly wants something more solid than the issues he already possesses, and poor Governor Cleveland looks in vain to the platform of his party for help in his distress. Meantime the people of the United States may be edified by reflection upon the singularity of the circumstance that these two candidates for the Presidency should find it so exceedingly difficult to discover any valid reasons why either of them would, could, should or ought to be elected to that high office.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE. The growth and development of the Railway Mail Service in this country abound with interest and instruction. In no department of Government have the ever-pressing necessities of the work so strongly enforced the principles of Civil Service Reform, and in no department has the rapid expansion of population and commerce compelled a more striking and progressive evolution of ways and means. A pamphlet just written by R.C. Jackson, superintendent of the Second Division of the Railway Mail Service, and printed, not for publication, but for the special use and benefit of railway postal clerks, affords an insight into the subject. It is indeed but a skeleton outline of the facts, though a detailed history of the work done would unquestionably be of public interest, but it is very suggestive, and it shows once more with what manifold hindrances even the wisest and most practical schemes of reform have to contend. The Railway Mail Service has now been in existence twenty years, and it has grown from insignificance to such dimensions that it has completely revolutionized the postal distrib-

uting system. The service virtually began in

1864, prior to which time no attempt had been

made at more than transportation of the mails

in closed bags. An official, called a route agent,

pouches with the post offices along the line. The idea then was to concentrate all mail in large post offices called distributing offices, and much confusion grew out of this plan as the mails increased in bulk and complexity.

At that time the methods of registration were very crude. The registered packages were merely pouched with ordinary mail, as Mr. Jackson says, " in such a manner as to invite or "tempt the cupidity or rescality of unprincipled persons. At that time to register a letter was often to encourage its loss." The present system, which is quite successful, went into operation in July, 1867. The failure of the distributing offices to keep the mail moving was the first incentive to the establishment of the Railway Mail Service, Vast accumulations of mail matter were constantly elogging the great central offices, and delays of days in the delivery often occurred. It became clear that the system would not work, and though the postmasters at distributing offices resisted a change, they obtaining a commission (which had risen from 5 to 121g per cent) on letter postage passing through their offices, the belief that this commission led to fraud was influential in bringing about the reform. Superintendent Jackson makes the curious statement that the facts about the beginning of the new system are already largely matters of tradition rather than of record," and that there are scarcely any records of it previous to the organization of 1869, under Postmaster-General Creswell. The suggestion of the new service, however, is credited mainly to Mr. A. N. Bevely, third assistant to Postmaster-General Blair, while the plan itself is founded upon the English and Canadian systems. The first experiments were made between this city and Washington, and the arrangements were very crude and clumsy. From the outset, however, the railway postal clerks were chosen by natural selection. None but capable and enduring men could do the work. There was no room for shirkers there. So appointments were made for six months, which was a probationary period, and if a clerk showed his fitness there was no need for a special examination, for every day and all day on duty he was being tested thoroughly.

How the service expanded, fell into shape, worked out new improvements through experience, gradually relieved the distributing offices of their embarrassing work and now performs the colossal feat of distributing some nine millions of letter packages annually on one division (the Second) alone; how all kinds of mechanical devices, such as the mail bag catchers, to save time, have been adopted; how the fast mail service was organized; how the railway companies, at first grudging or hostile, then indifferent, have become efficient auxiliaries to the service; how the clerks have developed a really marvellous proficiency, and how, for a small salary, hundreds of these Bier exhibit daily a quickness, memory, physical and mental energy and endurance, which would suffice to accomplish great things under different conditions, are all hinted at in Mr. Jackson's pregnant little pamphlet. The country hardly knows how well and faithfully it served in this railway mail department, but it has grown to be one of the most important branches of the Postal Service, and its active and public-spirited managers are improving it all the time. In no country is this work more considerable, and in no country is it better performed. Mr. Jackson has contributed a valuable sketch toward the history of the service, which certainly deserves to be written at length, and which contains quite enough strange and remarkable episodes to make it interesting to the general reader.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS COMPLIMENTED Mr. Archibald Forbes has paid a well-merited empliment to an American Naval officer Upon receiving a copy of Lieutenant-Com mander Goodrich's official reports on the recent naval and military operations in Egypt, he prepared a paper for The Nineteenth Century, embodying the conclusions of the author and skill with which a most responsible duty had been discharged. As this distinguished war correspondent had the advantages of a military education, and now has an established reputation as an expert in all matters relating to war, this is a tribute of respect and admiration from the highest source Mr. Forbes refers to the author as a trained expert in his profession, the internal evidence of his work proving "that he brought to it a keen eye, a shrewd intellect and an independence in which there has been no censoriousness," He does not hesitate to pronounce the two volumes the best history of the campaign yet contributed to the military literature of the world, and expresses the hope that some English publisher will reprint the report for the benefit of the staff of the Army and Navy.

It is a singular fact that the United States Government, representing a pacific, industrial republic, should take the lead in professional studies of active military operations. Lieutenant Greene, of the Corps of Engineers, witnessed the Bulgarian campaign in 1877, accompanying the Russian staff by courtesy as a representative of the United States Army. His report to the War Department was a complete account of that campaign, and has been generally accepted by military experts abroad as a work of the highest value, having been translated into German and Russian, Mr. Forbes says that the general staff of St. Petersburg have given it "their official imprimatur as a standard authority." When the fact is borne in mind that nearly every important Nation sent a military officer to Bulgaria in a similar capacity, this American officer's success be comes a source of legitimate pride. Lieuten ant-Commander Goodrich, it is equally gratitying to be able to state, has also distinguished himself in the same department of professional criticism. His report, which now lies before us. is admirable alike for lucidity of style, painstaking care in the recital, and professional learning. It contains a complete account of the bornbardment of Alexandria, with descriptions of the attacking fleet and the land defences, and the effect upon the ships and the damages sustained by the fortifications. This record is supplemented by an outline of the naval opera tions subsequent to the bombardment, the change of base to the Suez Canal, and the campaign ending at Tel-el-Kebir, and also by de tailed studies of special branches of the service The author's reflections upon the bombardment and the campaign are of great value to profes-

sional students of the art of modern warfare. It is a fact worth mentioning that the attention which these volumes of Lieutenant-Commander Goodrich are attracting at home and abroad is partly to be attributed to the handsome style in which they are printed and illustrated. The second volume is entirely made up of heliotype plates and diagrams, executed with the perfection of the bookmaker's art. It is highly creditable to the United States Government that reports of this character should be published in a form which does but justice to their intrinsic merits. The census reports illustrate the same generous treatment of the results of important professional labors. Each volume, as it has been issued, has been received by statisticians abroad with feelings of envy did not handle it in transit beyond exchanging and admiration. No series of census compila- Saturday, but the event is significant as mark- Clevelandism is "Mahoneism with its clothes off,"

on a scale approaching in thoroughness and comprehensiveness that of the United States Census of 1880.

SOME MILD ARCTIC POINTS. Vultures have a strong scent for carrion and bleaching bones. Some of the newspapers, which have been circling during the past week over the encampment at Cape Sabine an swooping down upon the survivors and victims of the Greely colony, have been haunted with the suspicion that a similar opportunity for turning the stomachs of their readers was not improved a year ago. Some of them have gone so far as to insinuate that there were evidences of cannibalism among the victims of the Jean nette expedition, but that the facts were aug pressed. Not satisfied with having brought discredit not only upon all the members of the Greely colony, living or dead, but also upon the American name, by their repulsive recitals, thes jackals are now prowling in imagination over the barren reaches of the Lena delta in search of half-eaten and mutilated bodies. It is with the hope of heading off the pack and of restricting its depredations to Cape Sabine and some of the new-made graves in our own latitudes, that we announce that there is not the slightest ground for the suspicion that there were any traces of cannibalism in De Long's camp. Chief-Engineer Melville is the highest authority in this matter, and he has stated without reserve and most emphatically that not one of the bodies found by him in the delta had been touched by starving survivors. The suggestion has been made by various

journals that the Alert ought now to be re-

turned to the British Government. This would be a breach of good manners between Nations. While the Alert was presented by the Queen and the British Admiralty to this Government for use in the Greely relief expedition, this generous act involved a recognition of a previous courtesy on the part of the United States In September, 1855, the captain of a Connecticut whaler, while drifting in the ice of Baffin's Bay, espied a ship twenty miles away. For a week the two vessels approached each other, and finally the stranger was boarded. It was the famous Resolute, one of the fleet sent in search of the Franklin expedition, and abandoned two years before hundreds of miles away in Lancaster Sound. The motto could still be read over the helm, "England expects every man to do his duty," but there was not a soul on board. The abandoned ship was carried into an American port, where she was subsequently purchased and refitted by order of Congress. In the autumn of 1856 the vessel was manned with an American crew, taken to England and formally presented to Queen Victoria. If the British Government had subsequently returned the ship, Americans would have resented the act as an impertmence. The Alert was given to the United States as a return in kind for the favor extended in the case of the Resolute, and also in recognition of the good feeling shown by Americans in taking part in the search for Sir John Franklin. To send back the Alert would be to resent a very graceful courtesy on the part of the Queen and the Admiralty.

A singular story has been brought from the southern edge of Greenland by a Philadelphia skipper. He reports on the authority of the Danish officials the discovery by Esquimaux of a motley assortment of Jeannette relies, including a tent, a cask, one of De Long's check-books and a pair of oiled trousers belonging to Seaman While the Esquimaux have never been credited with being practical jokers, they are known to be inveterate liars, and accordingly this tale is tainted with suspicion. If it be officially confirmed, it will be necessary to re east the present impressions of geographers conserning the Arctic currents and to explain the transit of these relics from the Jeannette's track to Cape Farewell via the North Pole. The publie will be content to wait until Noros can identify the oiled trousers as his own and compute history which has been immortalized by a warmly commending the intelligence, thorough- by dead reckoning the latitude and longitude of he spot where he last hung them out to dry, before deciding that a water route to the North Pole has been discovered.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

With the wheat crop practically assured, and arge corn and cotton crops promised, with money coming from E-trope, with reserves in the banks far exceeding any previous maximum, and with bright prospects politically, the general course of the markets during the past week has been favorable, notwithstanding the collapse of the Wall Street Bank.

The Bureau reports confirm all trustworthy anofficial statements in regard to the growing crops. Spring wheat, now pretty much out of harm's way, will prove one of the largest crops ever grown. Corn, in spite of the trule of frost in the Northwest last week, promises a very large yield. Cotton, according to all reports, is doing well; The Chronicle regards a largervield than last year's as probably assured even in Texas. The course of the markets has been, more than usual, in harmony with the tenor of the news; wheat has declined in two weeks from 97 to about 91 cents; corn from about 64 to 63 cents, and oats, after an advance to 3712 on the 8th, have fallen back to 36. Cotton remains tolerably steady at 107s, against 111s cents a fortnight ago, and print cloths are unchanged at 314 cents, being sustained by the temporary closing of about one-third of the mills. Lard and pork have stiffened a little, because of the falling off in summer packing, and coffee and sugar have been a shade stronger, while refined oil has fallen from 81s to 77s cents, and crude certificates from 79 a week ago to 7638. The general tone of the great produce markets is unusually favorable to legitimate business; the speculative spirit has not been fanned into flame by bankers in order to get rid of their large surplus reserves, and prices, though constantly disturbed by speculative rumors in some measure, are on the whole more nearly governed by considerations of demand and supply than they have been for a long time before.

The banks continue to accumulate reserves, which have now mounted to \$109,211,700, exclusive of the Wall Street Bank, and the surplus to the altogether unprecedented figure of \$32,538,300. The banks have never held nearly as large a reserve as they now hold, except during the movement which culminated February 8, when the reserves amounted to \$111,443,300. But two banks were then included, the Marine and the Wall Street, with eash reserves of \$1,455,400, and these banks were not in last Saturday's statement. Exclusive of these, the banks held \$109,987,900 in February, against \$109,211,100 by last Saturday's statement, but the reserve required against deposits was \$88,776,750 in February, against \$76,672,800 on Saturday. It is owing to this \$288,000,000, and in deposits from \$361,-000,000 to \$307,000,000, that the surplus re serve is now large beyond all precedent. A vast quantity of speculative loans has been cut away, and the banks, though over supplied with money for the present, show no disposition to expand again in the old direction. Only about \$626,000 in specie arrived from Europe on

tions has been attempted by any other Nation | ing the definite change in the tide. With enormous supplies of food and cotton to market the country ought to be able to bring back without delay as much as it may need of the \$30,000,000 of gold which speculative folly drove out of the country last

spring. The tone of the stock market has been both strong and dull. The symptoms of speculative fever have been few, but prices have been sustained so strongly that it is by many supposed to be the work of speculative giants. There is much evidence, on the other hand, that the public is gradually and cautiously investing its savings in securities again, though taking no part in the speculative side of the market. The distrust which the misconduct of several bank officials produces tends to drive men who have means at command to invest their money rather than to have it lying idle. That a vast amount is still idle is true, but much of it will be wanted in moving the crops, and the whole will be very quickly absorbed whenever the return for crops marketed brings a revival of industrial activity. If the country can escape another attack of speculative madness, it can do well this year.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN FOTE. Mr. James Redpath knows what is the attitude of Irish voters in the present campaign, if any ody does. From the day when he was comissioned by THE TRIBUNE to make a careful study of the Irish land system and to describe the sufferings of the people in a famine year, he has been recognized as one of the most fearless and outspoken champions of the island. He has a personal acquaintance with the Irish-American leaders in every important city and has unrivalled opportu nities for ascertaining what is the present feeling of the great constituency which they represent Weight is, therefore, to be attached to his deliberate judgment respecting the defection of the Irish from the Democratic party at the next election. For this reason space is spared on another page for a full and frank statement of the results of his personal observation,

This defection Mr. Redpath does not hesitate to ronounce unparalleled in the history of the Irish in America. He analyzes the causes of disaffection and proves that the movement is not a local demonstration against Governor Cleveland, but a general protest against the nomination of a candidate wh s personally obnoxious to the working classes. He shows that the Democratic " bolt" is based mainly on the belief that Mr. Blaine is a better American than Governor Cleveland, that his election will secure respect for the rights of American citizenship abroad; and that as the recognized champion of the protective system he is the truest and most useful friend of the working classes.

OUR FRIENDS, THE ENEMY.

If Cleveland is defeated by Kelly and Butler in New York it will be an evil day for that state.—[The Louisville Journey-Journal. It is never an evil day for this State when the Democracy is defeated. Some time when the editor of The Courier-Journal is in Albany let him go the Comptroller's office and glance at the official records and he cannot fail to be convinced that we are right. Republican administration has given our people low taxes. Democratic administration has given them high taxes. The Democrats were in control in 1883, the taxes went up. The Republicans have been in control this year, the taxes lave come down.

Defeat with Grover Cleveland in 1884 will be better or the party than success with him, New-York Sin. It would also be better for the country that the Democratic party should be punished for its dishouest nomination. Mr. Cleveland is the first man who has ever received a nomination for the Presidency as a reward for shielding and protecting indicted officials of his own party. Hubert O. Thompson had been exposed by the Legislature. The details of his corruption were known to the Governor, as to the public. The legislative exposure would have impressed an honest Governor nore than any ordinary indictment, But Cleve land vetoed the bill passed to get Thompson out of office. Sheriff Davidson had been formally indicted. The Governor now has in his pigeon-holes the charges against this corrupt official. But he refused to look at them as long as Davidson had power to nominate him for the Presidency, and now refuses to look at them because Davidson controls some votes.

It is now thirty-four days since Cleveland was nomi-nated. It was forey-three days after his nomination teat Blaine's letter of acceptance was published. [Hoston

These are engaging statistics. The Post might easily have rendered them still more attractive by adding that in less than ninety days Blaine will be answering telegrams congratulating him on his election and Cleveland will be writing his letter of

Incapable Cleveland is, but that is not the worst. omething worse than mere incapacity will prevent reform by a candidate who owes his nominaion to indicted official knaves, and who hopes to owe his election to the forgers and perjurers who concacted and sent out the Morey letter.

The Independents and Republicans of this city and Brooklyn who have revolted against Blaine and Logan are very active. Mr. Carl Schurz and Mr. Horace E. Denning are constantly at hendquarters.—[New-York

The other" Independents and Republicans "who were hired to support Hancock were also very active. As all remember, the Democratic journals proclaimed every day that there was a " revolt against Garfield." That great reformer, H. H. Hadley, the forger of the Morey letter, who was hired by Chairman Barnum, was constantly at headquarters then. As the possibilities of reform with him as a leader seem to be exhausted, the Democrats now fall back upon Mr. Schurz, who has helped them before.

It has been perfectly evident that Butler and Kelly have been waiting ever since Cleveland was nominated for offers of conclusation which have not been forthcoming. Butler has taken his goods to the other market and has found a ready purchaser.—(Evening Post.

One thing "perfectly evident" about it is that Butler and Kelly are doing exactly what they promised their followers to do, and warned the Democrats that they would do, before Cleveland's ommation. Another thing "perfectly evident" is that the organs of British free trade are going to lie it through, if they can. Their resources in that direction are unrivalled. But the disposition of the laboring people to vote against the candidate of the British free traders is too strong to be thwarted, like Alexander, because there are not more worlds for him even by the most marvellous fertility in falsifi-

The other members of the Democratic Nation lites who bad read the great "s-usational exposure,' crely laughed. -[New-York World.

Everybody remembers the felon who got angry because the prosecuting attorney "not only called him a thief, but proved it," But that person had not attained the brazen hardihood of the modern reformers." When they are not only accused but found guilty of contriving forgeries and perjuries. they are not worried. What sensitiveness they had they lost long ago. They "merely laugh,"

William J. Purham, of S-ymour, Ind., who was a Han-nock and English E setter in 1880, its supporting Blatte and Logan, and will canvass the state for the Republican-icket. He is one of the most intelligent mechanics in the state.—[New-York Times.]

The organs of British free trade are compelled to admit occasionally that the "intelligent mechanics" are deserting the Democratic party because of its free trade tendencies. To offset the speeches of this Democratic Elector in 1880, and other represhrinkage in loans from \$341,000,000 to sentatives of honest labor, the Democrats of Indiand have hired a great number of imported orators. But the working people are likely to listen with more confidence to "one of the most intelligent me-chanics in the State" than to Confederates like Vest, or political jumping-jacks like Schurz.

A told proposition was made in the Virginia Senate yes-erday to repudiate the debt of the state in tots. This is Inhoneism with the clothest off.—[New-York World.] It was introduced by a Bourbon-a staunch champion of "Cleveland and Reform," To say that

is outrageously unjust to Mahone. At his worst, Mahone never stooped to buy a nomination for office by shielding an efficial scoundrel.

Colonel Olcott, formerly of tals city, now of the Theosophical Society and Madras, has accred a victory recently as agent for the Buddhists of Ceylon. A year and a half ago these Buddhists were holding a religious ceremony when they were attacked by a mob of Cinhalese Roman Catholica and in the riot several persons were killed. The Buddhists tried in vain to obtain justice. Their opponents had the ear of the authorities, and nothing was done. Then the sufferors formed a Defence Committee, engaged the services of Colonel Olcots as their representative, and sent him to England to see the home Government, He went, had a correspondence with Lord Derby, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and finally received assurances that the religious right of the Cinhalese Buildhists would be protected by Her Majesty's Gov. ernment, and that if the necessary evidence sould even now be found the prosecution of the rioters would be pushed to the end. So Colonel Olcott has published a neat pumphlet setting forth all these facts, and when he returns to Ceylon and gives an account of his stewardship no doubt the Cinhalesa Buddhists will have a procession with tom-toms in his honor, and he will be regarded as having made a long stride forward in the direction of the ineffable joy of Moksha.

England and Holland have agreed to offer the Rajah of Tenom the alternative of accepting a lag of rupees for releasing the crew of the Nisero or submitting to punishment by the allied Powers. No doubt they hope the Rajan will accept the rapes, since if he should decline the offer they will find it very difficult to fulfil their threat. The blockads which they talk of raising is merely a formal one, and the fact is that the reason why the crew of the Nisero were not released long ago is that neither Holland nor England can get at the Rajah of Tenom without entering upon a costly and precarious land expedition. If it were possible to wait until Holland has completed the subjugation of the Acheenese that would be the cheapest course. But the Nisero captives might all grow gray and die before that event occurred, and as public opinion demands action, there will be nothing for it but a joint erpedition should the obstinate Rajah refuse the bribe offered him. Still he is a poor potentate, and a lac of rupees may overcome his pride.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In spite of all efforts to disguise the fact, the West Virginia Democrats are sadly demoralized. Bitter strift marked the meeting of the State Committee last week to organize; and the permanent chairman, Leonard, *** elected by a majority of one vote. This is a triumph or The Grafton Register, which does not support the new state ticket heartily, and whose editor has informed the National Committee, of which he is a member, that no money need be sent into the State. Senator Pendleton of Obio recently created a sensation

at a dinner party, so the Democratic Cincinnati En-quirer states, by saying "I think Blaine will be elected." asmuch as "Gentleman George" is going out of polltics next March, he probably feels more free to express his opinions than some other Democrats. The Dependents claim that this campaign is to be

fought on moral rather then political issues. Well, the Illimos Republicans passed a high ficense law, increased the State revenue, and shut up the worst "groggeries"; yet Mr. Curtis is trying to help the party of Carter Harrison and tree rum, in a State where "moral issues" have been brought to the front.

The political Bunthornes strike attitudes of deep rapture, and tell you that Cleveland is going to antagonize his party's wicked tendencies to the uttermost. But their candidate himself bluntly remarks "I have been chosen to represent the plans, the purposes and the policy of the Democratic party." If Mr. Cleveland is mistake, doesn't seem to be aware of the fact.

The Boston Advertiser has a curious way of getting the parallax of The Washington Star. When the the latter are approved by the Dependent editor in the modern Athens, he puts a finger on one eye, and, looking with the other, calls the sparkling object of his attention 'independent." But when he doesn't approve of its winklings, he reverses the process of observation, and alls it a " Blaine Republican " sheet, meantime, no one

else can discover that The after changes its position at all The Democratic House of Representatives at its recent session was so absorbed in discussing measures calculated to burt the industries of this country that it could not get time to case the bill giving effect to the important commercial treaty with Mexico. And now, England, improving the opportunity caused by this delay, is actively at work negotiating a treaty with that country. and promises to take this traffic away from us.

General Chalmers of Mississippt will not be a candidate for Congress again at the approaching election; but be od change of being nominated for Governor next

The Mudir of Dongola receives missives from people whom no one else is able to hear from. Wonder if he has seen Cleveland's letter of acceptance yet.

Rarely has a Republican State Convention in Connecticut contained so many of its oldest and most conspicuous members as will be found in the assembly at New-Haven

to the propriety of redeeming the State this year. The Washington Critic is informed by " a well known Western gentleman" just back from Europe that George

Jones, of The New-York Times, is seeking contributions from English manufacturers, for the free trade cause in this country, and hopes to enlist the Cobden Club also. Mr. Cleveland certainly needs all the help he can get; but our transatiantic friends must be lively and liberal, if they expect to do him any good.

PERSONAL.

Archbishop Ryan will be welcomed to his new see on Thursday night by a torchlight parade of sixty-seven societies of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Arch-diocesan Union of Philadelphia and vicinity and twenty-Rive German, Polish and Italian Roman Catholic Societies. The procession will pass for a couple of miles through some of the principal streets of Philadelphia. Dr. Burnett and his wife, Mrs Frances Hodgson Bur-

Burnett still suffers much from an attack of nervous prostration, which prevents her from doing any literary work. Lynn new boasis the presence of two eminent pairs of twins -Dr. Burnett's and Mr. T. B. Aldrich's. Professor John Foster of Union College, sailed from

nett, are at their summer home at Lynn, Mass. Mrs.

this city on Saturday for Charleston, S. C., where he will you a brief vaca ion. The magnificent bequest of the late Lucas Hirst for a

free law library in Pailsdeiphia will not, it is stated, be-come available for a good many years.

Private Henry, of the Greely Arctic Colony, was once mployed as yardman in a Baltimore ho el. "His name," says one of his old companions, "was really Charles Henry Buck. About the time of the starting of the Greely expedition he called on me and said: 'Goor-bye, I am going with Greely and his party to the arette regions. 'Dou't go,' I repited,' 'you will never come back anve.' 'Than's all right,' remarked Buck, 'If I do come back I will have lots et money, you be ton that, for Congress will do the right thing I we succeed.'"

"What is there left for me?' cries M. Emile Zola; "my

works are known everywhere from China to Perc. I cannot become more famous if I try," While he grieves, to conquer, the success-satiated anthor of "Nana" nag glean some joy from the announcement that the above named work has simuitaneously been printed in The Lutters Calmus cave," at Athens and placed on the Index Expuryatorius by the criminal court of Vienna.

Mr. N. C. Barnett, renominated by the Georgia Demoerats for Secretary of State, is utnoty years old and has eld his present office since 1842-more than a match for

France's "Toujours Cochery." He is a man of supers frame, a giant in stature. Professor Lenbach at Varzin will paint Bismarck'spor

trait for the Pope. The old Holmes mansion, one of the landmarks of Cam-

bridge, Mass., which has been entirely demolished, was last occupied by Professor Thayer of Harvard, and was once for a short time the home of George Washington.
Under one of the floors, when the house was being tem
flown, was found a copper coin bearing the date 1.41.
Emmanuel Muzio, the veteran musical director, write to The London Times to deny that Adelina Patti ever had a Hungarian teacher. " Her first teacher, when she was a child," he says," Was Signora Paravalli, an italian prima donna; then her half-brothers, Antonio and Ettots Barill. The first died at Naples some years ago, and the second is still living and teaching in New-York. In the year 1859 Mesers. B. Ulimann and Maurice Strakoech were associate managers of the Academy of Music. The prime donne engaged by the latter in Europe, Crescinanno and Speranza, made a failure. Under these circuit stances, Adelina's sister. Madame Strakosch, suggested the idea of making the little girl appear in opera. Her husband was opposed to it, saying she was too young.

I was then appealed to, and after hearing a single piece sung by her I concluded favorably for the debut. Mr. Strakosch was invariably opposed and the other manages, Mr. Ulimann, said "I do like Fontius Pilate, I wash my hands; if she succeeds, so much the better for you; it not so much the worse for you." The conditions of her